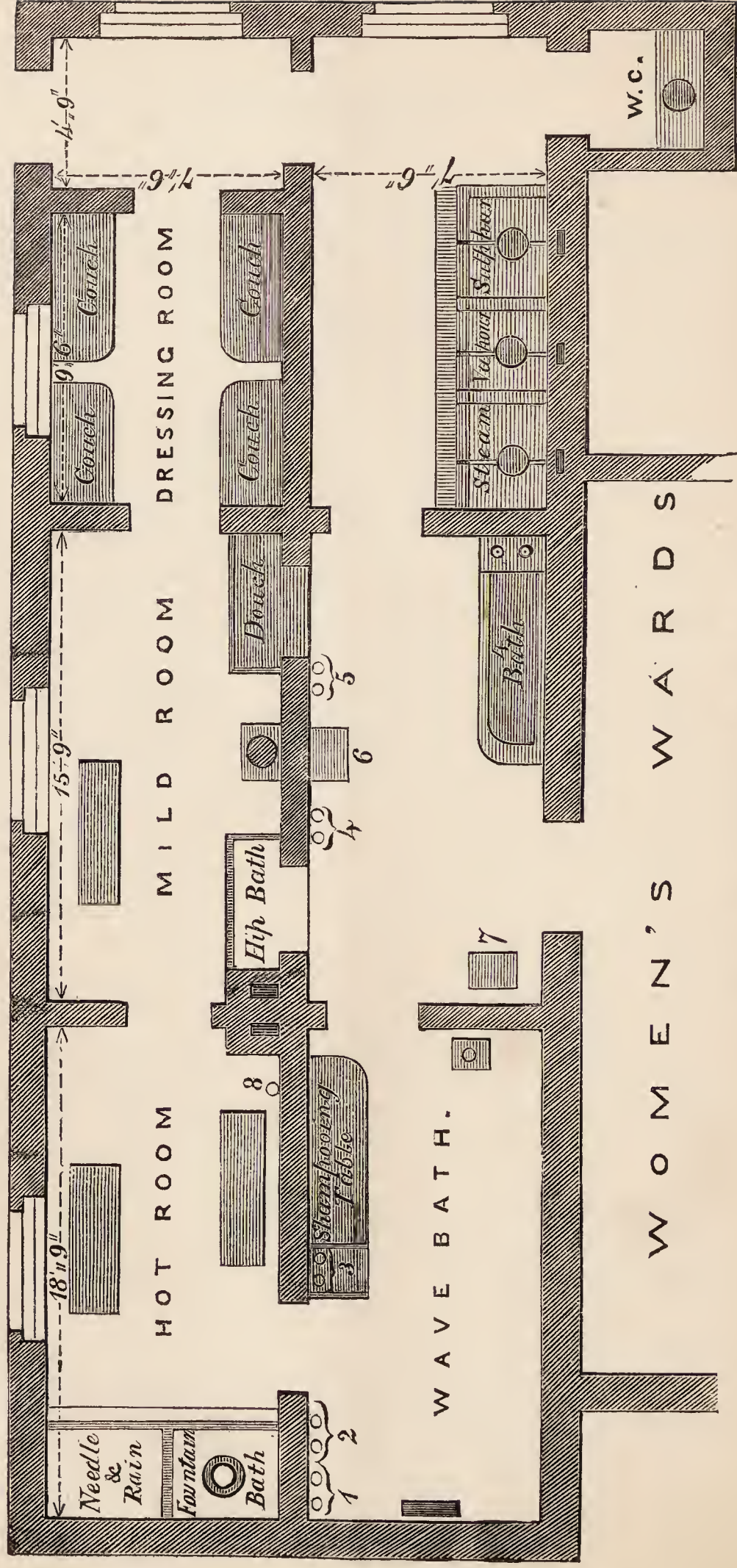


TURKISH BATHS.—WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.



GROUND PLAN.

SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$ INCH TO THE FOOT

1. Hot and Cold Water to Needle and Rain Bath.
2. Do.
3. Do.
4. Do.

5. Hot and Cold Water to Douche.
6. Table for Glasses, Brushes, &c.
7. Weighing Machine.
8. Russian Bath Apparatus.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
The West Riding
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.



WAKEFIELD :
PRINTED BY B. W. ALLEN, MARKET-PLACE,
1872.



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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, FOR THE YEAR 1871,

PRESENTED AT THE LEEDS QUARTER SESSIONS, 1ST JANUARY, 1872,

AND TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS,

8TH APRIL, 1872.

Admissions. The Admissions during the past year have been :—

Men..... 174

Women 230

Total 404

Discharges. The Discharges have numbered :—

Men..... 79

Women 139

Total 218

Deaths. The Deaths have numbered :—

Men..... 89

Women 83

Total 172

Patients
remaining in
the Asylum. The Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st
December, 1871, were :—

Men..... 701

Women 786

Total 1487

The Number of Patients resident on the 31st Dec., 1870, were :—

<i>Men</i>	695
<i>Women</i>	778
<i>Total</i>	<u>1473</u>

During the twelve months, therefore, the number of Patients has only increased by 14.

Applications
for admis-
sion.

This does not, however, indicate any diminution in the demand for accommodation in the Asylum, as during the same period 228 applications for admission have had to be refused in the first instance.

Of the Lunatics on whose behalf these applications were made, 101 were subsequently admitted as vacancies occurred, leaving 127 who were excluded altogether from the benefits of the Asylum. It is anticipated that the inconvenience to which the Poor Law Authorities have been put, in providing for Lunatics who could not be received into the West Riding Asylum, and in sending them to other Asylums at great distances, will terminate during the present year with the opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum, which is now rapidly approaching completion.

Capacity of
Asylum.

As the total capacity of the West Riding Asylum is for 1500 Patients, there are at present 13 vacancies owing to recent discharges.

Improve-
ments.

These will be filled up in the course of a few days. No increase to the Asylum has been made during the past year, but a number of alterations and improvements have been effected with the view of increasing the comfort and promoting the health of the inmates.

New Laundry
Buildings.

The New Laundry Building, for which the necessary funds were granted at the last Spring Sessions, has not yet been erected, as the Commissioners in Lunacy did not approve of its proposed site, and suggested for the consideration of the Visiting Justices another scheme, which possessed many advantages, but appeared impracticable in the peculiar circumstances in which the West Riding Asylum is placed.

The matter is now receiving the careful attention of your Committee and of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and it is expected that the extension of this department, which is so urgently required, will be proceeded with early in the Spring.

Enlargement
of Gas
Works.

Some additions to the Gas Works, which are much too small for the increased wants of the establishment, will have to be effected during the Summer months.

Recoveries.

Of the 218 Patients reported as discharged, 203 have recovered under treatment at the Asylum, nine had been relieved, and six were sent out unimproved to Workhouses or the care of their friends. The recoveries have been at the extraordinarily high rate of 50.24 per cent. of the admissions. This fact is an evidence that the Institution is ably fulfilling the most important object of its existence, viz., the restoration to reason of the insane poor: and it is the more remarkable, when it is borne in mind that the admissions have been restricted during the year, with the inevitable effect of shutting out the mildest and most curable cases of insanity, and of filling the Wards with Patients of an unpromising type. A large proportion of idiots, of persons in a state of senile fatuity, of chronic lunatics and epileptics, who have been so for many years, is admitted annually to the limitation of curative treatment.

Death Rate. The death rate for the year amounts to 11.24 per cent. of the average number of patients daily resident, and is therefore like that of several years past, satisfactorily low.

Health of Patients. The health of the Patients throughout the year has been unusually good. A few cases of Erysipelas and Diarrhoea have from time to time occurred, but there has been no instance of Typhoid Fever.

Small-pox. As Small-pox has been prevalent in the district, all the inmates of the Asylum have been vaccinated. Although cases of the disease have occurred at the very gates, not one has yet happened within the establishment.

Murder of Attendant. No suicide nor serious accident to a patient has to be reported. On 24th March last, however, an experienced Attendant was killed by a Patient named Geo. Lawton, who was afterwards tried at the Leeds Assizes, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The circumstances of the case were fully investigated, and the conclusion arrived at that no blame in connection with it could be attributed to any one.

Rate of maintenance. The rate of maintenance was reduced on the first of April last to 9s. 6d. per head per week, at which amount it still remains.

Visit of Commissioners. The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 13th of November, and having spent three days in their examination of it, reported in very favourable terms as to its condition and management.

Conduct of Officers and Servants. The conduct of the Officers and Attendants connected with the Asylum has been generally satisfactory, and the Committee cannot speak too highly of the ability and energy of the Chief Medical Superintendent.

Signed, W. SPENCER STANHOPE,
Chairman.

COPY OF THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

ON THE

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD,

13th November, 1871.

DURING the 10th and 11th inst., we were engaged in visiting this Asylum in all its Divisions and Departments, and saw all the Patients resident therein, and we have this day completed our enquiries.

The following have been the changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, 11th March, 1870 :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted . . .	306	421	727
Discharged . . .	157	214	371
,, of whom recovered	141	199	340
Died . . .	145	128	273

The chief causes of death were—General Paralysis, 35 ; Disease of Brain, 47 ; Epilepsy, 11 ; Pulmonary Consumption, 53 ; and other Diseases of Lungs, 44.

Post mortem examinations are made in all cases.

Inquests were held in 14 cases, of which one was that of a woman who cut her throat before admission, and died in consequence of the wound. The particulars of all inquests are duly recorded in a special

Register, and copies of the depositions are invariably transmitted to our office. In reference to this subject, we learn that it is the practice of the Coroner to hold inquests in all cases of death within a few days after admission, independently of any other circumstance.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
The present numbers on the books are	705	798	1503
,, of whom are absent on trial	1	1	2
,, in the Asylum at Wakefield	699	683	1382
,, at Mount Pleasant, Sheffield	5	114	119

The sanitary state of the Asylum is very satisfactory.

There has not, since the last visit, been therein any disorder of an epidemic character. With the exception of 70, all the Patients have, in accordance with the suggestion of our Board, been vaccinated, and successfully.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 86 in the male, and 124 in the female division.

According to the Medical Records, which appear to be kept with great fulness, and in a most creditable manner, one patient only of each sex, and that for surgical reasons, has since the last visit been subjected to mechanical restraint. During the same period, only one, a male patient, has upon seven occasions been secluded on account of epileptic maniacal excitement.

In the female division, three patients have been treated by being packed in wet sheets for maniacal excitement.

The facts are duly recorded in the Case Books only, but should also be entered under the head "restraint" in the Medical Journal, which Dr. Browne, upon our pointing out to him the omission, at once undertook should in future be done.

In reference to the Case Books, and the observations upon the subject in the last report, we have satisfaction in stating that notes of the cases made at the bedsides of the patients by the Clinical Clerks are regularly transcribed therein.

According to the latest Ward returns, the patients usefully employed are 508 in the male division, and 519 in the female. Of the former 231

are engaged in out-door work, 83 in the workshops, 20 in the brewing and baking houses, engine and gas works, 40 in hair picking, &c., 21 in the kitchen and washhouse, and 113 as ward cleaners, &c. Of the latter, 269 are employed in sewing and knitting, 75 in the laundry department, 66 in the kitchen, 5 in the workroom, and 95 as ward cleaners.

All the clothing and shoes of the patients and attendants are made in the Asylum, and it is important to state, as creditable to the management of the establishment, that the work is done almost exclusively by the patients, there being only two paid tailors and one paid shoemaker, both of whom are ward attendants ; and on the female side only one paid officer, who is superintendent of the workroom and also of the laundry.

In the weaving shed, wherein 26 patients are employed, under the superintendence of a paid weaver, the materials manufactured since the last visit have been 8,132 yards linen, 18,459 yards sheeting, 4,212 yards linsey, and 2,494 yards Hessian.

We think it also worthy of mention that the work of the washhouse and laundry is done with the assistance of only five paid laundry maids, who are also the nurses of the Ward.

In reference to out-door exercise we have to report that 312 of the male patients and 65 of the females are taken out for walks beyond the estate, that 503 of the women walk daily in the plantations, and that 250 males and 133 female patients do not take exercise beyond their airing courts.

The same good provision as before is made for recreation and amusements. The weekly dances are attended by about 520 patients, and nearly 550 enjoy other periodical entertainments and excursions.

The average attendance at Church is, on the male side, 212 in the morning, and 186 in the afternoon, and on the female, 297 and 252 at the respective services.

The patients of both sexes, with the exception of two or three restless and noisy women, were found by us remarkably quiet and orderly, and their personal condition was most satisfactory and creditable

to the attendants responsible for their immediate charge. We observed in two Wards in the female division, appropriated to the class usually deemed "refractory," many patients occupied in needlework, and in analagous Wards on the male side some patients were playing at games and others reading.

Neither in the Wards adverted to, nor in any others, did we receive from patients any complaints of ill treatment. All were well clad, and the materials of the women's dresses were varied in pattern and colours, and of a very good quality.

There was not in any Ward any patient wearing an unsightly special dress. In reply to our observations upon the subject, we were assured that there was not in use on the male side anything in the nature of a "strong" dress, and that on the female side, though there are available some of what are called canvas overalls, not more than one instance of their use has occurred during the past year.

The dinners on the two days of our visit were excellent in quality, abundant in quantity, and comfortably served.

We found all the Wards and Rooms very clean and in the best order, and the ventilation throughout was good.

The water closets, sculleries, lavatories and bath rooms were quite free from every offensive odour. The observations and suggestions made on the occasion of the last visit, relative to the ventilation of the drains and sewers, have received careful attention, and the measures consequently adopted have proved efficacious.

We regret to report in further reference to the sanitary arrangements, that no improvement has taken place as respects the quality of the drinking water, which continues to be derived from the river Calder, and has been proved by analysis to contain some sewage matter. The subject of the water supply from another source has been referred to a sub-committee, who have not as yet been able to arrive at any satisfactory result.

We found the beds and bedding throughout the Asylum excellent, and the blankets substantial and abundant.

The day rooms and galleries generally had an aspect of cheerfulness

and comfort. Much has been done since the last visit in the way of painting and decoration. All the day rooms, many corridors, and the majority of the dormitories are now papered,—rooms for the sick, and the lower parts of the walls of day rooms having varnished papers, admitting of being washed.

We noticed in the Wards a good supply of books, newspapers, illustrated periodicals, and games.

A striking feature in the Asylum is, that the Wards appropriated to the refractory and most troublesome patients are as well and comfortably furnished, and as well provided with objects of interest as those of the best class, no distinction in this respect being made.

We cannot but think that this arrangement, as a mode of treatment, contributes materially to the quiet and orderly condition in which we found the patients of the worst and most violent character.

The female dining hall, which was in course of construction at the time of the last visit, has been converted into and is now occupied as a temporary Ward.

It affords day-room accommodation on the ground floor for 64 patients, above which has been formed a dormitory for 57 patients, with rooms for three nurses and other conveniences. The day room and dormitory are admirably furnished, and have an appearance of great comfort.

In addition to the improvements already adverted to, we have to report the following :—

(1.) The removal of the stone flooring from No. 28 female gallery, and No. 1 male day room, and replacing the same by pitch pine boards caulked, and the substitution of ordinary boarded floors for flags in the day room and ground floor dormitory of No. 35 male Ward (the old weaving shed), which, by papering and additional furniture, carpets and window curtains, has been rendered one of the best and most comfortable Wards in the Asylum, and well adapted for the old and infirm patients occupying it.

(2.) The laying down of a superior kind of asphalte, of a reddish colour, in the paths in No. 21 female airing court attached to the

infirmary Ward, and the entrance to the new dining hall.

(3.) Removal of the boundary wall near the Hospital, and fixing a good palisading with stone coping.

(4.) Construction and fitting up of rooms for pathological and photographic purposes.

(5.) A fire brigade with necessary apparatus.

(6.) Planting of 1,500 trees in the airing courts and plantations.

(7.) Extension of farm for an increased number of cows.

(8.) Considerable additions to furniture, &c., in the Wards, amongst others, 220 birch bedsteads with canvas stretchers, on moveable wooden frames, in substitution for the old box bedsteads; 6 new wheel chairs and an ambulance (for the removal of patients in their beds) in Wards 18 and 21, and more bed tables and screens for the sick; a large increase in the number of "bedside cupboards;" 189 framed prints, &c.; 184 statuettes, &c., and brackets; a billiard table in No. 20 male Ward; small silvered glass globes attached to gas burners, for diffusion of light in galleries; great additions of flowering plants in all day rooms and corridors.

The bathing arrangements in the female division are at present defective, the large majority of the patients being bathed two in the same water. This will be remedied when the associated bath-room, recently constructed, and now temporarily used for sleeping accommodation, pending the completion of the new County Asylum at Sheffield, shall be brought into use as such.

The present staff of attendants is as follows:—

Male side—61, including a shoemaker, two tailors, a weaver, an upholsterer, and a bookbinder; also 4 casual attendants for occasional duty.

Female side—68, including the 5 laundry maids.

The changes in the attendants since the last visit have been 53 in the male division, and 60 in the female, of whom 6 males and 1 female were dismissed for reasons duly reported to our Board.

The wages of the male attendants now rise to £37 instead of £35, and those of the female attendants to £20 instead of £18. These

changes have been made since the last visit. The attendants of both sexes are allowed two uniforms annually, and the males have in addition two pairs of boots.

The married male attendants who are allowed to go out now receive a money compensation of £3 5s. per annum in lieu of their suppers.

Special attendants have special wages, the men £40 and the women £25.

We were favourably impressed with the appearance and demeanour of the attendants. The system of night attendance works most satisfactorily, in confirmation of which we may state that, although 136 males and 127 females are liable to wet or soil their beds, only four beds were found wet on the morning of yesterday.

We are glad to state that the Committee have granted to the widow of Lomas, the attendant who was in March last killed by a patient, under circumstances reported to our Board, a gratuity of £100.

The weekly charge for maintenance has been reduced from 10s. to 9s. 6d.

The land belonging to the Asylum is about 97 acres in extent, viz. :

Farm and Garden, about	42
Grass	24
Plantations, Airing Courts, &c.	31

In reference to the last Report, we are informed by Dr. Browne that it has not been deemed practicable to carry out the recommendation of the last and previous Commissioners respecting an opportunity to be given to the patients, previous to their discharge, personally to make any complaints to the Visitors. Patients discharged are seen last before leaving the Asylum by Dr. Browne and the Chaplain, asked if they have any complaints to make, and urged to make statements. They are also requested to write to the Superintendent after being at home a week, reporting their condition, and how they were treated in the Asylum. With few exceptions, all the patients write, and their letters are preserved and posted into a book which was produced to us.

We have great satisfaction in reporting that the Committee of Visitors have given permission to Dr. Browne to avail himself of the

excellent opportunities afforded in this Asylum for instructing students in the knowledge and treatment of mental disease, by giving lectures to them in connection with the Leeds School of Medicine, and taking them into the Wards. His course of lectures last summer was attended by 26 students.

Our report upon the state of the Asylum, and the condition of the patients, affords abundant evidence of the continued zeal and careful attention shewn by Dr. Browne in the superintendence of the Institution.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

ROBERT NAIRNE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
ON THE
Mount Pleasant Asylum, Sheffield.

MOUNT PLEASANT,

16th November, 1871.

UPON our visit to Mount Pleasant to-day we have inspected all the day rooms and dormitories, which were in their usual excellent order, and have seen all the patients resident therein, 119 in number, viz., 5 of the male and 114 of the female sex.

No one was at all excited, and the personal condition of all was most satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good. Not more than 12 patients (females) are under medical treatment, and those only for ordinary ailments. There has not since the last visit been in the house any epidemic disorder.

All the men and about 60 of the women attend divine service on Sundays and Thursdays in the establishment, and 4 of the former and about 18 of the latter go to the Parish Church.

The same arrangements as before continue to be made for out-door exercise and employment.

The patients enjoy every care and comfort, and are well provided with books, illustrated papers, and means of amusement.

The grounds are well planted, and kept in the best order.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the last visit, the door between the two men's bed-rooms has been removed.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

ROBT. NAIRNE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *January 25th*, 1872.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Fifty-second Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, with Statistical Tables, which afford a satisfactory view of its present position, and of the work which it has accomplished during the past year.

On the 1st of January, 1871, there were 1473 patients, 695 males and 778 females in the Asylum. In the course of the year 404 patients, 174 males and 230 females, were admitted; so that 1877 patients in all, 868 males and 1008 females, have been under care and treatment in the year 1871. The deaths and discharges during last year together numbered 390, representing 168 males and 222 females; so that on the last day of the year, the 31st December, 1871, there remained in the Asylum 1487 patients, 701 males and 786 females. This corresponds with an increase of 14 patients, 6 males and 8 females, in the population of the Asylum during the twelve months. The fact is, however, that on the last day of the year there were, owing to accidental circumstances, an unusual number of vacant beds in the Asylum.

The average number of patients daily resident throughout the year was 1497, including 704 males and 793 females ; while the average number daily resident in 1870 was 1455, including 711 males and 744 females. The increase on the daily resident population throughout the year has therefore amounted to 42. As the Asylum is only capable of accommodating 1500 patients, it is evident that its resources have been made available during the past year to the greatest practicable extent. What the increase in the number of pauper lunatics in the Riding for whom Asylum accommodation is deemed necessary, might have been, had this institution been able to meet all the demands made upon it, it is impossible to compute. A list is kept of all applications for admission, which have to be refused, and these numbered 127 during last year, but it is to be borne in mind that repeated applications are often made with reference to the same case, and that what may be termed fictitious or prospective applications are sometimes also preferred, having reference to no particular case, but being a prudent provision for any case that may occur. On the other hand it is to be remembered that the difficulties thrown in the way of procuring admission here, and the inconvenience and expense which attend the removal of lunatics to Asylums at a distance, must have operated in preventing the resort to Asylum treatment in any except severe cases of mental derangement ; and must have increased the number of lunatics sent to Workhouses and detained there. It is not, I think, the least evil accruing from deficient Asylum accommodation in any district, that it tends to justify and extend the practice of consigning to Workhouses those who are suffering from insanity. Experience will, I am sure, ultimately satisfy the Guardians of the Poor that such an arrangement is neither humane nor economical. In the meantime, however, it is painful and disheartening to encounter cases in which all prospects of recovery have been destroyed, or in which the progress of recovery has been rendered slow and

incomplete because appropriate treatment was withheld at the very time when it might have been most beneficial. Such cases, illustrating the evils of delayed treatment, are now frequently met with, and besides being discouraging in character they suggest that an accumulation of insane paupers is going on in some Workhouses, and that at some future period a copious overflow of these into the County Asylums may be expected. The natural tendency of acute and recent insanity, if not properly and scientifically dealt with, and if it does not terminate in death, as it often does, is to become chronic; and the natural tendency of chronic insanity, if not properly and scientifically dealt with, is to develop troublesome propensities. As long as lunatics sent to Workhouses are quiet, and harmless, and inoffensive, they will be retained there, but as soon as they become filthy, destructive, violent or helpless they will be forwarded to Asylums. If, as I believe, acute or recent cases are now being received into some Workhouses in the Riding in considerable numbers, and partly in consequence of the want of suitable and easily accessible Asylum accommodation, we may expect hereafter a considerable deferred increase in our Asylum population when all restrictions on admission are removed, and when the requisite degree of degradation has been reached in the lunatics who are being as it were stored up. Under existing circumstances, however, it would be vain to attempt any estimate of the rate at which lunacy is increasing amongst us. That it is increasing steadily, and out of proportion to the increase of the population, I have no doubt whatever. The rate of increase, however, if one might hazard an opinion, is perhaps scarcely as rapid as it was a few years ago. Several intelligent Relieving Officers inform me that the cases of lunacy coming under their observation are not so numerous as they then were.

The patients admitted last year, 404 in number, were mostly of a feeble and unpromising class, a few being actually in a dying

state when brought here. Very properly the most dangerous or debilitated lunatics to whom a long journey would have been full of risk, were sent to Wakefield, while those who were calmer, stronger, and better able to travel, were reserved for Asylums in other Counties. In these Asylums, and particularly in the North Riding Asylum, at York, the Newcastle Borough Asylum, and the Chester County Asylum, at Macclesfield, a number of West Riding pauper lunatics are now accommodated. These will be brought here immediately after the opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum, which is now fast approaching completion. That event will relieve the Poor Law authorities of the various Unions in the Riding from the difficulties with which they have had recently to contend; and the extra expenses which they have had to incur in providing for their pauper insane.

The discharges in 1871, 218 in number, and comprising 79 men and 139 women, included 203 cases in which recovery had taken place, 9 in which relief had been obtained, and 6 in which there had been no improvement. The recoveries have been at the unusually high rate of 50.24 per cent. of the admissions; and even this gratifying percentage falls far short of what it might be if early treatment were always sought in mental disease. An enormous proportion of the recoveries is of course made up of cases in which insanity was of recent origin when curative treatment was commenced, but a few instances of recovery are recorded in which it had persisted for years and might have been pronounced essentially chronic in character, when reason was unexpectedly restored. When we find one woman recovering under suitable treatment after six years of mental aberration, and six others after being insane for more than two years, we see how rash it is to predicate of any case that it is incurable, and may therefore be consigned to a cheap receptacle for hopeless fatuity.

The deaths in 1871 have been 172 in number, and have been attributable to causes which are classified in Table X. The

accuracy of that Table is guaranteed by the fact that it is constructed upon post mortem records as well as upon clinical histories ; autopsies having been performed in 166 cases, in all, in fact, except those occurring at the Mount Pleasant branch, where there are no facilities for such examinations. The death rate has been 11.48 per cent. calculated upon the average number of patients daily resident, and has, therefore, though slightly in excess of that of 1870, which was 11.06, continued satisfactorily low. The death rate of every Asylum, in order to have any significance must be considered in relation to the number of admissions, the ages of the patients who have been admitted and who have died, the bodily condition of the patients admitted, the nature of the diseases which have caused death, and the physical and social state of the inhabitants of the district from which the Asylum population is drawn. It would, for instance be absurd and misleading to contrast the mortality of English with Scotch Asylums, as in the latter, general paralysis, that fatal disorder, is comparatively rare, or of one Asylum belonging to an agricultural County with another belonging to an urban district. And when examined in relation with the qualifying conditions mentioned, the death rate of this Asylum will be found to be below the average. One-third of the whole number of deaths were caused by organic disease of the brain. The deaths attributed to exhaustion were in most instances dependent upon prolonged abstinence from food previous to admission here. Those ascribed to Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other lung affections, occurred chiefly amongst the aged and infirm, while those due to dysentery and diarrhoea were promoted by the general debility of the patients attacked by these maladies. Phthisis is still less fatal with us than with the population generally, and that speaks well for our hygiene. Four females died last year of mollities ossium, a disease in which the skeleton parts with its earthy matter and becomes soft and pliable ; and in which the control of

the nervous system over nutrition may be distinctly traced out.

It will be observed that in four cases death was due to suffocation, in epileptic fits, in each of these the circumstances were precisely similar, the patient having turned upon his face during the seizure, and struggled off the porous pillow with which epileptics in this Asylum are invariably provided, until the mouth and nose were pressed upon the mattress, or, buried in blankets. As an epileptic fit is itself a partial suffocation, but little is required to complete the process, and this little is readily supplied by any temporary exclusion of air, at a time when the exhausted and deadened nervous centres cannot originate those reflex conservative actions, which protect healthy men from any risk of suffocation, by rolling upon the face during sleep. I have no doubt whatever that the porous pillow is a useful precaution, and indeed I am acquainted with instances in which it has undoubtedly saved life. That it is not, however, altogether trustworthy the above cases prove. The only sure means of preventing such accidents, is to collect epileptic patients into dormitories where they may be specially and continuously watched by Night Attendants, and it may even be questioned whether this would be altogether effectual in attaining the end in view, as in the worst and most advanced cases of epilepsy, in which the tendency to the *prone decubitus*, is most marked—there is also a liability to outbursts of violent excitement, which would often render isolation during the night absolutely necessary. It is worthy of notice, that the four epileptics who were suffocated during last year, were all suffering from the disease in an intense and aggravated type, and were upon the verge of its natural termination in death. Adding these four deaths to the other deaths due to epilepsy and convulsive disease, during the year, it is found that the total is still below the average number of deaths due to epilepsy, occurring in the Asylum annually during the last ten years.

One death from choking is recorded. An aged man, labouring under disorganization of the brain, whose penis was amputated for malignant disease, four years ago, and who was fed on minced meat because of his known tendency to choke, seized and endeavoured to swallow a piece of fat which was thrown to him by a companion at another table. The mass which was bolted without mastication stuck in the pharynx, and symptoms of asphyxia were at once manifest. Medical help was at hand and the obstructing body was immediately removed, but the recuperative powers of the patient were too much worn out to enable him to rally. He had twice previously been choked on mince meat, with which he had crammed his mouth, and had been rescued from impending death by artificial respiration.

Coroners' Inquests were held in the cases of suffocation and choking above adverted to, and in two other cases of sudden death calling for no special comment.

No suicide nor serious accident to a patient has happened in 1871, but a lamentable catastrophe involving the life of an attendant occurred on the 24th of March. The circumstances connected with the murder of Thomas Lomas, an able and experienced Attendant, by George Lawton, an epileptic patient, were at the time investigated by your Committee, so that it would be useless to repeat them now. The decision at which you arrived was, that no blame in connexion with the terrible event could be ascribed to any one, except the unfortunate man Lomas himself, who had neglected to lock away the poker after using it, as he had been specially instructed to do. Secure in his own strength and activity, he stood looking out at the window at his charges exercising in the airing court below, when his assassin with no grudge or animosity, but stirred by a pure homicidal impulse, an analogue of epilepsy convulsing the mind instead of the muscles, stole behind him, and dealt a blow, which was fatal in itself, but which was followed by others that reduced the head to a

shapeless pulp. These blows were actually seen by an attendant, but assistance though close at hand could be of no avail, against such sudden and fierce violence. The murderer afterwards describing his crime, and praying for his victim, still prided himself on the ferocity of its perpetration. "I struck him," he said, "and you know I could strike, for I'm a striker by trade."

Lawton was tried at the Assizes at Leeds, on the 27th of March, three days after the murder, and being found incapable of pleading was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. He has since been removed to the Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor.

This deplorable incident may perhaps open the eyes of some Asylum critics to the dangers incurred by those who go down into the great deep of Lunacy. To us it illustrates the difficulty of combining safety with domestic comfort, and freedom in an establishment like this, and of ensuring due care and vigilance even from experienced Attendants, and when their own lives are at stake. It had for a time a most prejudicial effect both upon patients and attendants, and no little intrepidity was required to prevent mutiny on the one hand and severity on the other.

The health of the inmates has being exceedingly good during the greater part of the year. In January and February however, a few cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Erysipelas occurred, and these after an exhaustive inquiry I traced to the following causes—which would indeed adequately explain a very much larger amount of sickness and epidemic-disease than have been encountered here. 1st. The impurity of the drinking water supplied to us. 2nd. Defects in our system of drainage still existing. 3rd. The severity of the season, and the consequent confinement for prolonged periods of patients, to the wards, so that these could not be as thoroughly ventilated as is desirable. 4th. The gradual deterioration which is taking place in the physical and mental condition of the patients, and the increased proportion of those of dirty and degraded habits, with the inevitable tainting and

humidity of the Asylum atmosphere due to their habits and necessary washing and cleansing. 5th. The absence of fresh vegetables, except potatoes, from the dietary for some time, owing to the failure of all garden produce. That the circumstance last mentioned had really something to do with the impaired health of the community, seemed to be established by the fact that diarrhœa disappeared whenever an orange was added to the food of each patient upon every alternate day. The influence of the other morbid conditions enumerated requires no vindication. Their removal or mitigation has been and is a subject of anxious deliberation. The increased space which improvements that are to be carried out shortly, will place at our command, will enable us to classify and arrange the patients in a more satisfactory manner, and to leave certain rooms, and particularly those set aside for dirty patients, unoccupied, from time to time. The state of the drains, which can never, in such an old and intricate building as this, be all that could be desired, is even now undergoing improvement. A number of new ventilating tubes have been fixed, and it is proposed to connect the main sewer with our great chimney shaft, whenever the new shaft and boiler house are erected. I have had most of the drains opened and have personally examined them. To show the dangers that surround and undermine us, and the necessity for supervision, I may mention that while exploring last month in the catacombs beneath the male building, I detected a drain smell, which I succeeded in tracking to a hole in the ground, about six inches in diameter, immediately beneath the central block. Up this hole a strong current of mephitic air streamed, to be carefully distributed through certain wards by flues which were as if constructed for the purpose. On applying my heel to the neighbourhood of the hole, the ground fell in, a rotten plank of wood, the only covering of the drain having given way, and there was the drain itself two feet in breadth with a flat bottom, and little or no fall, half filled with

sediment—in short, a cess pool—‘long drawn out.’ This drain has been entirely renewed at considerable cost, as it passes under the building at a great depth, and other expensive but indispensable changes in drains have been effected. As the result of these changes and others which are in contemplation, I anticipate that the health of the inmates will be placed upon a more secure basis, and that epidemic diseases will be banished from amongst us.

Small-pox which has been disastrously prevalent in the town of Wakefield, and which appeared in a virulent form at the very gates of the Asylum, has not visited us. Our immunity from it must I believe be ascribed to the vigilant forethought of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who sent timely instructions for the vaccination or re-vaccination of our whole population. These instructions were laboriously and carefully carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers. During the prevalence of small-pox in any district I proscribed it for the time, and declined to receive any patients from it, and the detached hospital was made use of as a place of quarantine for patients when admitted, who might possibly have come in contact with Small-pox.

No enlargement of the Asylum has taken place during last year, but various alterations and improvements have been effected in and around it. An additional cowhouse and office for the Farm Bailiff have been constructed by the labour of the patients; as well as a boundary wall along the Pinderfields road. The walls of Ward 28 have been plastered, and its stone floor replaced by small pitch pine planks, united by strong tongues, the joints between them being filled up with marine glue. This kind of floor which was suggested as suitable for bathrooms by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. SPENCER STANHOPE, and which resembles the deck of a yacht, looks exceedingly well and seems to me to be the best hospital floor yet devised, as all dangerous crevices are got rid of, while a smooth impervious surface, easily kept clean, of great

durability is obtained. 650 yards of Asphalt road-way with stone edging have been laid down in one of the female airing courts; and many trees have been planted. The additions to furniture have included 150 new birch bedsteads to replace the old and objectionable wooden ones, six wheeled chairs and an ambulance, to facilitate the movements of the sick and helpless, and numerous pictures, images, &c. All Ash Pits have been enclosed and covered in.

The most important addition, however, made to the resources of the Asylum during the past year has undoubtedly consisted in the Turkish and other Baths—a plan of which is submitted along with this Report. The building in which these Baths are placed was erected in 1870, as was mentioned in my last Report; but the fitting up of the Baths themselves has only now been completed. As the fittings are of a very superior quality, and as the labour of patients who are skilled artizans was to a large extent employed upon them, it was found impossible to finish them more rapidly; but the delay has secured for the Baths a completeness and an aspect of elegance which could not otherwise have been obtained. Lined with encaustic tiles, lighted by diaphanie windows, and with doorways ornamented with stone arches in the Moorish style,—the Turkish Bath house is divided into six chambers. The first of these next to the entrance vestibule, 9 feet 6 inches in height by 7 feet 6 inches in breadth, is used as a dressing-room, and is furnished with couches, looking-glass, &c. The second, 15 feet 9 inches long by 7 feet 6 inches broad, is the mild room, which is generally kept at a temperature of 110° Fahrenheit, and is supplied with suitable wooden reclining boards, and hot and cold water taps with basins for bathing the head. The third, 18 feet 9 inches long, is the hot room, and can be kept at any temperature that may be required up to 190°. It is also supplied with reclining boards, and out of it opens the rain and drizzle bath—a coil of pipes with innumerable minute perforations, in the midst of which the person to be operated

upon stands, so that myriads of little jets of water of any required temperature may be directed upon every aspect of the body. Adjoining the drizzle is the fountain bath, from which a forcible stream of water may be applied to the anus and rectum. The third chamber or hot room may be at any time filled with steam, and so converted into a Russian Bath. The fourth chamber, which is also 18 feet 9 inches in length, and is kept at the ordinary temperature of the air, contains the shampooing table and basins, as well as the wave bath from which a broad sheet of cold water can be made to sweep over the body. In the fifth chamber, 15 feet 9 inches long, is the weighing machine, a common porcelain bath for alkaline fluids, and the entrance to little recesses, devoted to the sitz, hip, and douche baths. In the sixth chamber which is 9 feet 6 inches long, are the arrangements for the medicated vapour baths, iodine, mercurial, sulphur, each of the three compartments being connected with flues, which, when required, can convey away offensive fumes. A water-closet is attached to the baths; and it should be mentioned that in connexion with each bath the hot and cold water are made to mingle in an iron box in the centre of which is the bulb of a thermometer, the scale of which projects externally so that the temperature of the water in the box can always be read off. I believe there are no baths in this country, not even those of University College Hospital, constructed under the immediate and sagacious supervision of Dr. Tilbury Fox, and which formed a model for our imitation, which are more complete or more pleasing in their general effect than those of the West Riding Asylum, which though small have been laid out to the best advantage. The application of these baths to the treatment of mental diseases, will be hereafter discussed in the Medical Reports of the Asylum. In the meantime I need only say that they have already proved singularly useful in relieving that terrible despondency under which so many patients labour, and

in the treatment of skin diseases, rheumatism and other bodily ailments.

The most valuable improvement to which we look forward in the coming year is the removal of the Boiler House from its present position, with certain extensions in the Workshops, as a first step towards the acquisition of a greatly improved and enlarged Laundry. It will be recollected that last year a special Report was presented to the Sessions on the necessity of improved laundry accommodation, and that a grant was made for the erection of an entirely new Laundry and Washhouse on the field adjacent to the farm buildings, with other alterations. The Commissioners in Lunacy after mature consideration refused to sanction the plan for the execution of which that grant was made, and suggested as an alternative the removal of the present Boiler House and Engine Room to the site proposed for the new Laundry, and the extension of the present Laundry over the ground now occupied by the Boiler House and Engine Room. On the first examination of it that scheme appeared to your Committee and to me impracticable; and a lengthened correspondence and several interviews with the Commissioners in Lunacy therefore took place. The Commissioners pointed out a number of objections to the position selected for the new Laundry in the field next the farm buildings, and insisted most upon the distance, to which the patients there employed would be removed from the supervision of the medical and other superior Officers. They further suggested that the Gas Works might be abolished, a contract being entered into with the Wakefield Company for the supply of the Asylum with gas. A careful estimate, however, proved that the abolition of the Gas Works would entail a heavy pecuniary loss, and that the extension of the Laundry in that direction would be attended by various drawbacks; while at the same time Mr. Hartley, the West Riding Surveyor, and I, satisfied ourselves that the first proposal of the Commissioners

might be adapted and carried out by instalments spread over at least two years, and at a cost somewhat greater than that estimated for the new Laundry. At subsequent conferences with the Commissioners they were good enough to approve of methods by which a new Shoemakers' and Tailors' Shop, Workroom, and other conveniences provided for in the original plans and regarded as highly necessary might be secured, while their scheme for the Laundry was adopted.

Now that the plans of the Commissioners have been finally accepted by your Committee, and that the first step in their execution is about to be taken, I am bound to confess, though with the reluctance of an unwilling convert, that the Commissioners have compelled us to adopt what will be for the permanent good of the Institution. Their scheme if tardier in accomplishment than that opposed to it, will leave the Asylum in a more compact and manageable condition, and will secure various collateral advantages.

The system of medical treatment pursued, and the results attained, will be best described in the volume of Medical Reports which will henceforth be published annually. The first of the series was issued last autumn, and met with a very favourable reception. It is hoped that these Reports will lead to the utilization of the valuable materials, which are being constantly collected in our Registers and Case Books, and will enlarge our knowledge of mental and cerebral diseases, and help us to the solution of some of the hard problems that now obstruct our progress. I am sure that they will incite the Medical Officers of the Asylum, by whom they are to be drawn up, to investigate and observe, with closeness and accuracy the phenomena which come before them in their professional work; and I believe also that they will enhance the reputation and usefulness of this great Hospital.

The moral treatment of the patients, which has received

arduous attention and has borne rich fruit, scarcely admits of succinct delineation. It must not be supposed to consist solely in concerts or balls or dramatic entertainments; nor is it summed up when educational classes and religious consolation are added to these. Highly serviceable as these are, they must take rank after what might be termed the moral atmosphere of the house, its quiet routine, and lessons of gentleness and forbearance, and after the moral influence which the Officers can exert, and which is individual in its application. The sway of the sound and strong mind over the diseased and feeble one is always powerful and may often be salutary. A few kind and well chosen words, a little judicious firmness, a hope suggested, a fear allayed, or a new line of thought pointed out, is sometimes as beneficial as “poppy and mandragora.” The Medical Officers are really dispensing medicines when chatting with their patients.

The more conspicuous branch of moral treatment — that embracing amusements and recreations — has been supported with unflagging spirit by several Officers, who have given much time and labour to the preparation of entertainments that have been keenly relished by the patients, and that have been most creditable to all concerned in them. Such entertainments are attended by large numbers of patients, and visitors are also admitted to them. This leads me to say that the admission of visitors on such occasions, and also when properly recommended to inspect the wards at reasonable hours, is a practice which has in my opinion been productive of very satisfactory results. The presence of strangers in the wards instead of exciting the patients, or wounding their sensibilities, has soothed and benefited them by varying the monotony of their lives, creating incentives to self-restraint, and persuading them that they are not buried alive and forgotten by the great world without, but that there are many who take an interest in them and in the institution in which they are immured. At the same time the opening of the Asylum to

free inspection has inspired confidence in its management. Many of the prejudices against lunatic asylums grew up simply because they were made close corporations. Whatever is hidden is suspected, and "no admission except on business" over any doorway suggests animosity and doubt. Dark furtive deeds are presumed to thrive behind high walls, and hence much of the clamour about broken ribs and wrongfull detentions. I have always found visitors here warmly appreciative of the efforts made for the comfort and welfare of the patients, delicate in their intercourse with them, and anxious to abide by the regulations subject to which they are admitted.

By your kind permission I was enabled to introduce to the Hall of the Asylum a large party of visitors of a special class, on the 13th of October last. I allude to the medical practitioners of the Riding, who then assembled here to the number of 150, and listened to an eloquent and thoughtful address by DR. FRANCIS E. ANSTIE, Assistant Physician to Westminster Hospital, on "'The Hereditary Connexion of certain Nervous Diseases with each other.'" The gathering, which was in all respects eminently successful, besides its social attractions afforded an opportunity for the exchange of experience and views upon medical topics, and for the exhibition of the results of some of the scientific work which is executed by your Medical Officers.

MR. W. BLACKETT BEAUMONT again opened the grounds of Bretton Hall to us for our summer pic-nic; and for the privilege thus conceded our sincere thanks are due to him.

MR. LEWIS R. STARKEY, of Heath Hall, and MAJOR BARKER, of Holme Field, have again bounteously supplied us with evergreens to grace our Christmas festivities.

On the 10th, 11th, 13th and 16th of November, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy paid their annual visit to the Asylum. How complete their inquiries into its condition, and how gratifying the conclusions at which they arrived, were, may be best gathered

from their interesting and exhaustive Report which has been read to-day, and which has also been presented at the Wakefield Quarter Sessions.

The most important change in the staff has arisen out of the resignation of MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, on his promotion to the office of Medical Superintendent of the Bristol City Asylum. That gentleman, who had with great discretion and assiduity, discharged the duties of Assistant Medical Officer here for a period of nearly four years, has been succeeded by DR. J. WILKIE BURMAN, who was formerly a Clinical Clerk here, and who has since gained considerable experience in the Fife District and Devon County Asylums. DR. BURMAN displays his intelligent appreciation of the opportunities for study and observation which the West Riding Asylum affords, by sacrificing higher emoluments than are here offered in order to join our staff. He has already become a most zealous and able coadjutor.

DR. CHURCHILL FOX, who has since become Assistant Medical Officer in the Stafford County Asylum, at Lichfield, was replaced as Clinical Clerk here, in February last, by DR. HENRY SUTHERLAND, who not only acquitted himself in that capacity in a manner worthy of his name and antecedents, but rendered admirable service while acting as Assistant Medical Officer in the Male Division, in the interval between MR. THOMPSON'S departure and DR. BURMAN'S arrival. DR. SUTHERLAND, who left in August, was followed by MR. HERBERT C. MAJOR,—a distinguished graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and an approved student of PROFESSOR LAYCOCK'S class of Medical Psychology.

Another Clinical Clerk, and an agreeable and industrious one, MR. WATSON DOVE, left us in July, having secured the position of Assistant Medical Officer in the Somerset County Asylum, at Wells. MR. JOHN W. F. WATSON, of University College Hospital was appointed in his stead, and faithfully performed his

duties until failing health necessitated his resignation. MR. JOHN LOWE, who took MR. WATSON'S place, has become Assistant Medical Officer in the Durham County Asylum, and is succeeded by DR. E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

The Clerk and Steward, MR. ROXBY, having resigned his situation, MR. MOSES CAIRNS has been selected as his successor, and has hitherto carried on the work of his department with much zeal, clearness, and precision.

To the Officers of the Asylum generally I must express my indebtedness for the earnest and vigorous way in which they carry out my instructions, and exert themselves to promote the welfare of the patients and the reputation of the Asylum.

Several instances of the advancement of Nurses and Attendants trained here to more responsible and remunerative situations in other Asylums, have tended to stimulate the staff generally to strive after a high standard of efficiency. My conviction is that the Nurses and Attendants now employed here are unsurpassed for kindness and skilfulness in the treatment of the patients confided to their immediate care, and for steadiness and propriety of conduct. I rejoice that you have been able to make an increase in the rate of both of Nurses' and Attendants' wages, and I believe that this, with your unhesitating recommendation of a pension, whenever by age and length of service it becomes due, will greatly contribute to contentment and good feeling throughout the establishment. My own constant endeavour is to impress upon the Nurses and Attendants that their trials and hardships are understood and appreciated, and that a sincere desire is felt to improve their position in every way that may be deemed compatible with prudence and with a due regard to the great objects of the institution, while at the same time a firm resolution has been formed vigorously to repress everything approaching insubordination, or organised discontentment amongst them. I can have no doubt that, notwithstanding the strictness of the discip-

line enforced, the service of the Asylum is becoming more popular, as less difficulty is now experienced in filling up vacancies as they occur. There are frequently a large number of names on the list of candidates for situations here.

In bringing this Report to an end, my Lords and Gentlemen, I have to offer what is no mere formal acknowledgment of the kindness which you unceasingly show me. My position is in many respects an arduous and an anxious one. It would be quite insupportable without your confidence and aid. I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to say this much, and to thank you more especially for a substantial indication of your favour which I have experienced during the past year, and which was all the more gratifying because it was unsolicited.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent & Director.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR, 1871.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1871 .....	.....	.....	.....	695	778	1473
Admitted for the first time during the year	148	186	334			
Re-admitted during the year.....	26	44	70			
				174	230	404
Total under care during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	869	1008	1877
Discharged <i>or</i> Recovered :						
Recovered	74	129	203			
Relieved	4	5	9			
Not improved.....	1	5	6			
Died	89	83	172			
Total Discharged and Died during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	168	222	390
Remaining in the Asylum 31st Decem- ber, 1871 (inclusive of absent on trial, Male and Female).....	.....	.....	.....	701	786	1487
Average numbers resident during the year .....	.....	.....	.....	704	793	1497

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING
OF THE ASYLUM TO THE PRESENT DATE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1871.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Persons Admitted during the period of 54 years .....	.....	.....	.....	6073	6255	12328
Total of cases Admitted, Discharged <i>or</i> Removed :						
Recovered	2307	2893	5200			
Relieved	386	443	829			
Not Improved.....	106	79	185			
Died	2573	2054	4627			
Total Discharged and Died during the 54 years .....	.....	.....	.....	5372	5469	10841
Remaining 31st December, 1871 .....	.....	.....	.....	701	786	1487
Average Nos. resident during the 54 yrs. ....	.....	.....	.....	283	295	578

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
PER CENT. OF THE ADMISSIONS, FOR EACH YEAR.

Years.	Admitted.			DISCHARGED.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
(Nov. 23) 1818...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819...	61	48	109	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820...	41	35	76	18	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821...	52	37	89	15	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822...	56	56	112	20	26	46	1	2	3	...	...	...
1823...	50	68	118	18	24	42	7	5	12	...	...	...
1824...	59	63	122	34	43	77	4	8	12	...	...	...
1825...	70	73	143	33	38	71	6	8	14	...	...	...
1826...	66	56	122	21	29	50	7	11	18	...	...	...
1827...	65	49	114	31	27	58	2	4	6	...	...	...
1828...	57	62	119	21	34	55	7	9	16	...	...	...
1829...	58	65	123	20	29	49	9	6	15	...	...	...
1830...	58	55	113	32	28	60	7	7	14	...	...	...
1831...	78	65	143	28	34	62	4	6	10	...	...	...
1832...	80	69	149	28	30	58	3	5	8	...	...	...
1833...	68	75	143	29	38	67	12	14	26	...	...	...
1834...	59	68	127	27	36	63	7	10	17	...	...	...
1835...	78	69	147	30	23	53	12	16	28	...	...	...
1836...	81	66	147	34	28	62	13	14	27	...	...	...
1837...	71	84	155	28	36	64	9	12	21	...	...	...
1838...	92	91	183	34	35	69	11	17	28	...	...	...
1839...	75	84	159	38	41	79	7	8	15	...	...	...
1840...	75	65	140	36	33	69	10	12	22	...	...	...
1841...	64	63	127	27	31	58	6	7	13	...	...	...
1842...	79	92	171	23	29	52	16	18	34	...	...	...
1843...	76	86	162	30	35	65	5	6	11	...	...	...
1844...	75	71	146	30	41	71	7	6	13	...	...	...
1845...	47	64	111	28	22	50	11	14	25	...	...	...
1846...	21	72	93	16	13	29	2	5	7	...	...	...
1847...	32	76	108	7	34	41	...	7	7	...	...	...
1848...	118	139	257	12	37	49	2	4	6	...	...	...
1849...	135	133	268	57	68	125	4	6	10	...	...	...
1850...	149	136	285	54	59	113	5	3	8	...	...	...
1851...	132	131	263	41	77	118	8	3	11	2	...	...
1852...	132	152	284	56	66	122	9	6	15	1	1	...
1853...	179	161	340	47	71	118	4	7	11	4	1	...
1854...	157	171	328	65	66	131	11	10	21	4	1	...
1855...	134	131	265	66	82	148	6	8	14	1	3	...
1856...	141	155	296	56	66	122	22	31	53	1	...	...
1857...	156	157	313	60	70	130	11	8	19	...	1	...
1858...	175	174	349	79	79	158	5	6	11	4	1	...
1859...	165	166	331	72	79	151	9	5	14	5	5	...
1860...	172	161	333	49	76	125	9	12	21	3	4	...
1861...	200	214	414	58	74	132	25	23	48	10	9	...
1862...	191	182	373	65	97	162	15	10	25	10	9	...
1863...	198	189	387	67	103	170	18	14	32	8	11	...
1864...	225	220	445	84	78	162	7	9	16	10	8	...
1865...	161	202	363	51	94	145	7	8	15	3	3	...
1866...	189	182	371	58	89	147	3	8	11	12	2	...
1867...	249	187	436	81	105	186	5	6	11	12	9	...
1868...	235	231	466	98	113	211	4	3	7	5	1	...
1869...	256	254	510	93	128	221	3	7	10	4	3	...
1870...	190	257	447	100	112	212	5	4	9	6	2	...
1871...	174	230	404	74	129	203	4	5	9	1	5	...
Total (54 years)	6073	6255	12328	2307	2893	5200	386	443	829	106	79	185

WITH THE MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY AND PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES
YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

Died.			Remaining 31st December.			Average num- bers resident.			Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per cent. of Deaths on average of num- bers resident.		
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
...	...	...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	14	46	50	96	32	35	67	29.50	20.83	25.6	40.6	2.8	20.78
4	8	12	64	61	125	57	54	111	43.90	48.57	46.0	7.0	14.8	10.79
16	3	19	85	64	149	82	62	144	20.88	83.78	51.6	19.5	4.8	13.09
9	10	19	102	88	190	89	77	166	37.73	46.42	42.1	10.1	12.9	11.39
13	10	23	118	113	231	106	101	208	35.99	35.29	35.5	12.2	9.9	10.94
17	13	30	126	108	234	130	113	243	57.62	68.25	63.0	13.0	11.5	12.30
30	23	53	129	110	239	129	111	240	47.14	52.07	49.5	23.3	20.7	21.99
25	20	45	132	116	248	131	115	246	31.81	51.78	40.9	19.0	17.3	18.26
29	23	52	138	118	256	134	116	250	47.67	55.10	50.7	21.6	19.16	20.80
23	19	42	135	117	252	136	118	254	36.84	54.83	46.21	16.9	16.1	16.49
31	29	60	134	121	255	133	120	253	34.48	44.61	39.83	23.3	21.6	23.71
28	19	47	133	114	247	134	115	249	55.17	50.90	53.09	20.8	16.5	18.79
32	17	49	141	128	269	134	120	254	35.89	52.30	43.35	23.8	14.1	19.19
35	28	63	156	143	299	149	137	286	34.99	43.47	38.80	23.49	21.16	22.2
31	21	52	151	146	297	153	149	302	42.64	50.66	46.84	20.2	14.0	17.19
22	21	43	154	147	301	155	148	303	45.76	52.94	49.59	14.1	14.0	14.09
30	30	60	164	143	307	162	141	303	42.85	33.33	36.04	19.7	21.2	19.79
32	24	56	170	139	309	170	139	309	41.98	42.42	42.17	18.8	17.2	18.09
34	28	62	172	145	317	175	147	322	39.43	42.85	41.28	19.4	19.0	19.19
20	17	37	196	170	366	161	185	346	36.95	38.46	37.88	12.4	9.1	10.59
29	31	60	197	174	371	196	172	368	50.66	48.80	49.67	14.7	18.0	16.31
22	19	41	206	173	379	206	173	379	48.00	50.00	49.28	10.6	10.9	10.79
29	18	47	200	178	378	200	178	378	42.19	50.76	45.65	14.50	10.1	12.43
29	24	53	206	194	400	207	194	401	29.11	31.15	30.40	14.0	12.3	13.19
29	24	53	219	214	433	208	204	412	39.47	40.70	40.12	13.9	11.7	12.79
22	37	59	226	207	433	229	209	438	40.00	57.70	48.63	13.9	11.9	12.99
26	18	44	218	207	425	225	213	438	59.57	34.40	45.04	11.5	8.4	10.01
12	25	37	209	236	445	202	227	429	76.19	18.05	31.17	5.9	11.0	8.08
26	17	43	208	254	462	205	250	455	21.87	44.73	37.96	12.6	6.8	9.39
43	30	73	271	314	585	239	278	517	10.17	26.61	19.05	17.9	12.94	14.12
121	105	226	225	267	492	275	326	601	42.22	51.13	46.64	44.0	32.2	37.59
46	35	81	269	306	575	259	295	554	36.24	44.11	39.64	17.7	11.8	14.61
57	39	96	291	320	611	292	322	614	31.06	58.77	44.85	19.5	12.1	15.59
54	55	109	302	345	647	301	344	645	42.42	43.42	42.94	11.2	15.9	16.78
86	59	145	341	367	708	328	353	681	26.25	44.09	34.70	26.2	16.7	21.19
61	53	114	357	408	765	344	394	738	41.41	38.59	39.93	17.7	13.4	15.39
62	35	97	356	411	767	365	422	787	49.01	62.59	55.83	16.9	8.2	12.29
50	54	104	368	416	784	377	426	803	39.57	42.58	41.20	13.2	12.6	12.89
73	46	119	380	448	828	379	448	827	38.49	44.58	41.60	19.2	10.2	14.19
64	59	123	403	477	880	395	467	862	45.14	45.40	45.26	16.1	12.8	14.29
55	51	106	427	503	930	425	501	926	43.63	47.56	45.61	12.9	10.1	11.39
67	68	135	471	504	975	499	466	965	28.48	47.20	37.53	13.4	10.4	13.89
86	81	167	492	531	1023	480	516	996	28.99	34.56	31.87	17.9	15.7	16.69
100	70	170	493	527	1020	496	531	1027	34.03	53.29	43.42	20.1	13.1	16.51
87	67	154	511	521	1032	517	527	1044	33.83	54.49	43.92	16.8	12.6	14.53
95	71	166	540	575	1115	520	555	1075	37.33	35.45	36.39	18.2	12.7	15.40
109	79	188	531	593	1124	532	594	1126	31.67	46.53	39.93	20.4	13.2	16.67
117	78	195	530	598	1128	525	593	1118	30.67	48.90	39.61	22.2	13.1	17.41
93	58	151	593	609	1202	582	597	1179	32.53	56.14	42.65	15.5	9.7	11.99
74	51	125	647	672	1319	609	632	1241	41.69	48.09	45.30	12.1	8.0	9.99
100	75	175	702	714	1416	689	709	1398	36.32	53.39	43.33	14.51	10.57	12.51
86	75	161	695	778	1473	711	744	1455	52.62	43.57	47.65	12.09	10.08	11.06
89	83	172	701	786	1487	704	793	1497	42.52	56.08	50.24	12.64	10.46	11.48
573	2054	4627				15273	15957	31230	37.98	46.25	42.18	16.84	12.87	14.81
						283	295	578						

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1871.

AGES.	The Admis- sions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.				
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.							
	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT		
From 5 to 10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10 to 15 „	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „	7	8	15	8	6	14	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	—
„ 20 to 30 „	36	41	77	18	39	57	1	2	3	5	11	16	—	—
„ 30 to 40 „	42	76	118	11	40	51	4	3	7	25	17	42	—	—
„ 40 to 50 „	48	48	96	18	25	43	—	4	4	16	13	29	—	—
„ 50 to 60 „	22	32	54	13	13	26	—	—	—	19	12	31	—	—
„ 60 to 70 „	10	12	22	5	6	11	—	1	1	14	19	33	—	—
„ 70 to 80 „	7	9	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	8	13	—	—
„ 80 to 90 „	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
„ 90 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Total.....	174	230	404	74	129	203	5	10	15	89	83	172	—	—

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED
AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month	—	—	—	8	7	15
From 1 to 3 months ...	27	25	52	5	7	12
„ 3 „ 6 „	22	42	64	13	1	14
„ 6 „ 9 „	13	29	42	4	3	7
„ 9 „ 12 „	4	9	13	7	2	9
„ 1 „ 2 years ...	7	17	24	11	14	25
„ 2 „ 3 „	—	5	5	12	3	15
„ 3 „ 5 „	1	1	2	9	13	22
„ 5 „ 7 „	—	1	1	4	7	11
„ 7 „ 10 „	—	—	—	4	13	17
„ 10 „ 12 „	—	—	—	1	1	2
Above 12 years	—	—	—	11	12	23
Total.....	74	129	203	89	83	172

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1871.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admis- sions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
<i>First Class.</i> First attack, and within } 3 months on admission }												
67 82 149 35 60 95 2 2 4 32 30 62												
<i>Second Class.</i> First attack above 3 and } within 12 months on } admission												
23 27 50 7 10 17 — 3 3 17 13 30												
<i>Third Class.</i> Not first attack and with- } in 12 months on ad- } mission												
46 81 127 22 47 69 2 4 6 16 16 32												
<i>Fourth Class.</i> First attack or not, but } of more than 12 months } on admission												
24 25 49 6 4 10 — 1 1 14 17 31												
Unknown												
14 15 29 4 8 12 1 — 1 10 7 17												
Total.....												
174 230 404 74 129 203 5 10 15 89 83 172												

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	
Single	70	82	152	28	46	74	3	6	9	28	32	60
Married ...	93	116	209	42	69	111	2	1	3	52	33	85
Widowed...	10	29	39	4	14	18	—	3	3	7	17	24
Unknown...	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Total ...	174	230	404	74	129	203	5	10	15	89	83	172

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1871.

<i>RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	84	109	193
Roman Catholics	14	18	32
Protestant Dissenters	61	93	154
No Religion	9	7	16
Jew	—	—	—
Unknown	6	3	9
Total	174	230	404

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1871.

MEN.					
Auger Maker	1	Farmer	1	Roadmaker	1
Basket Maker.....	1	Farm Labourers.....	3	Ropemaker	1
Blacksmiths	4	File Cutters.....	2	Shoemaker	6
Book-keepers	2	Fishmongers	2	Saddler	1
Bookseller	1	Flaxdressers	2	Scythe Forger.....	1
Boatmen	2	Forgeman	1	Sexton	1
Bricklayer	1	Foundryman	1	Sheep Shear Grinders	2
Builder	1	Gamekeeper	1	Silversmith	1
Butchers	3	Gardener.....	1	Soldier.....	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Greengrocer	1	Stonebreaker	1
Cellerman	1	Grocers	4	Stonemasons	3
Clerks	2	Hairdressers	2	Stuffpressers	1
Cloggers	2	Hammer Drivers ..	2	Tailors	5
Clicker.....	1	Hawker	1	Travelling Agent ..	1
Clothdressers	4	Innkeeper	1	Traveller.....	1
Clothfuller	1	Ivory Turner	1	Tobacco Pipe Maker	1
Cloth Manufacturers	2	Joiners	5	Warehousemen	2
Commission Agent...	1	Labourers	25	Warpdresser	1
Colliers	4	Mechanics	4	Watchmaker ...	1
Coachbuilder	1	Milkseller	1	Watchman	1
Corn Miller.....	1	Musician.....	1	Weavers	12
Confectioner	1	Nail Maker.....	1	Wheelwright	1
Currier	1	Painter	1	Woolcomber	1
Cutlers	4	Paper Maker	1	Woolsorters.....	2
Dyer	1	Plasterer.....	1	None	5
Engine Fitter.....	1	Postboy	1	Not known	3
Engine Tenter	1	Puddler	1		
Factory Hands	2	Railway Porter	1	Total	174
WOMEN.					
Agricultrl. Labourers	2	Lodging - House		Teacher of French...	1
Charwomen	7	Keeper	1	Washerwomen	2
Dress Makers	4	Mill Hands.....	21	Weavers	14
Hawkers	2	Needlewomen.....	4	None	12
Housekeepers	4	Schoolmistress	1	Not known	5
Housewives.....	111	Servants	37		
Knitter	1	Staymaker	1		
					230

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED
DURING THE YEAR 1871.

<i>Cerebro-Spinal Diseases.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy, Sanguineous	1	1	2
„ Serous	—	2	2
Chorea	—	1	1
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain	9	8	17
Epilepsy	—	4	4
Exhaustion after Acute Dementia	—	1	1
„ Mania	2	1	3
„ Melancholia	—	2	2
General Paralysis	23	2	25
Syphilitic Disease of the Brain.....	1	2	3
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Acute Pneumonic Phthisis	2	2	4
Bronchitis	3	7	10
Emphysema.....	—	4	4
Gangrene of the Lungs	2	—	2
Hydrothorax	1	1	2
Pleuro-pneumonia	—	1	1
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Pericarditis	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Heart	6	4	10
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Abscess of the Gall-bladder	—	1	1
Bright's Disease	1	2	3
Cancer of the Bladder	—	1	1
Cancer of the Pancreas	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	—	1
Diaphragmatic Hernia	—	1	1
Diarrhœa.....	2	—	2
Dysentery	4	—	4
Enteritis	2	—	2
Peritonitis	1	2	3
Pelvic Cellulitis	—	1	1
Ulceration of the Intestines.....	1	1	2
<i>General Diseases.</i>			
Erysypelas	3	—	3
General Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Mollities Ossium	—	4	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8	15	23
Senile Decay	3	5	8
<i>Special Causes of Death.</i>			
Abscess of the Arm and Hand	—	1	1
Accidental Choking	1	—	1
Cancer of the Breast	—	1	1
Necrosis of the Metatarsal Bones.....	1	—	1
Suffocation in Epileptic Fits	4	—	4
Total.....	89	83	172

Post Mortem Examinations were made in 166 of these cases.

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST
RIDING DURING THE YEAR 1871.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1871.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1871.
Barnsley	57,212	15
Bradford	145,827	40
Bramley	44,438	10
Dewsbury	124,296	26
Doncaster	45,170	14
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion)..	87,419	24
Goole	17,215	1
Halifax	153,249	23
Hemsworth.....	8,115	—
Holbeck	21,617	6
Huddersfield	140,150	37
Hunslet	46,271	5
Keighley	52,141	11
Knaresborough	19,078	4
Leeds (Township)	162,403	65
„ Boro'	—	—
North Bierley	111,879	17
Ouseburn (Great)	11,698	—
Penistone	15,677	—
Pateley Bridge	8,686	1
Pontefract	34,482	6
Ripon	15,967	1
Rotherham	57,463	13
Saddleworth (Township)	19,923	10
Sedbergh.....	4,990	2
Selby	16,380	—
Settle	15,133	1
Sheffield	162,285	26
Skipton	32,400	9
Tadcaster	21,077	2
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	17,006	2
Wakefield	68,802	13
Wetherby	14,874	3
Wharfedale	39,141	4
Worksop (West Riding Portion).....	—	—
Wortley	29,245	4
York	—	—
Patients chargeable to the Riding.....	—	4
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe.....	—	2
Todmorden	32,323	3
From Unions not in the Riding	—	—
Total.....	1,854,032	404

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1871.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In good bodily health and condition	1	—	1
In fair bodily health and condition	13	4	17
In feeble, very feeble, and exhausted condition..	160	226	386
Total.....	174	230	404

TABLE XIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

MEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF ATTENDANT.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1871. MARCH 13th.	1871. JUNE 12th.	1871. SEPT. 12th.	1871. DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	239	233	248	240
„ „ Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	9	9	10	10
„ „ Engine-room and Gas-works...	8	6	6	7
„ „ Blacksmiths' Shop.....	1	4	3	3
„ „ Plumbers' do.....	3	3	3	4
„ „ Joiners' do.....	12	15	10	7
„ „ Shoemakers' do.....	18	17	18	17
„ „ Tailors' do.....	20	20	21	20
„ „ Weavers' do.	28	25	25	25
„ „ Upholsterers' do.	3	2	1	2
„ Picking Hair or other Occupation...	43	48	42	45
„ employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	20	18	15	21
„ „ Assisting in Wards	113	114	114	119
Total employed	517	514	516	520
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	4	15	12	18
Aged and Infirm	47	32	35	32
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	22	19	19	23
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	51	52	49	43
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	70	67	75	71
Able, but unwilling	4	—	—	—
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	198	185	190	187
Total number of Patients.....	715	699	706	707

TABLE XIV.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS.
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT:

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF FEMALE OFFICER.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1871. MARCH 13th.	1871. JUNE 12th.	1871. SEPT. 12th.	1871. DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	73	78	71	68
„ „ Passages and Kitchen	67	65	65	69
„ „ Sewing	231	218	226	220
„ „ Knitting	39	36	39	58
„ „ Cutting-out Room	4	3	4	5
„ „ Cleaning Wards	90	92	93	97
„ „ Other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	504	492	498	517
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble.....	39	38	44	32
Aged and Infirmit	28	30	31	31
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	18	13	9	15
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>).....	78	78	76	76
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>).....	91	104	106	97
Able, but unwilling	29	33	28	21
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	283	296	294	272
Total number of Patients.....	787	788	792	789

BALANCE SHEET,
1871.

Dr.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per last Account	3203	2	1
To CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:			
<i>„ Farm and Garden Produce:</i> £ s. d. £ s. d.			
Hams and Bacon	309	4	10
Hides, Tallow, &c	937	5	7
Horse	37	0	0
Cows	42	0	0
Calves	34	12	0
Pigs.....	104	2	8
Vegetables	18	9	9-1482
<i>„ Miscellaneous:</i>			
Clothing and Linen	25	19	1
Dripping.....	343	9	5
Rags, &c.....	74	3	4
Canaries	3	16	0
Coke, Gas Water and } Gas Tar	230	1	10
Sundries	17	19	8-695
<i>„ Cash from the West Riding Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the Riding</i>	848	15	0
<i>„ Cash from Unions for the Main- tenance of Patients</i>	37001	8	10
<i>„ Interest allowed by Bankers</i>	81	1	6
Carried forward.....£	43312	11	7

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

Payments.

<i>By Provisions, viz :</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal	4111	2	11			
Groceries—including Tobacco	2265	17	7			
Cheese, Butter, and Eggs	1820	11	10			
Malt	1719	4	8			
Hops	110	18	8			
Meat	9083	8	4			
Potatoes	751	10	2			
Milk (at Mount Pleasant)	86	12	0			
				19949	6	2
<i>„ Clothing and Bedding, viz :</i>						
Cloth, Linen, Sheetting, &c.....	4183	17	6			
Leather	680	13	11			
				4864	11	5
<i>„ Necessaries, viz :</i>						
Brushes	104	19	7			
Coal and Gas	1646	18	0			
Earthenware	236	8	5			
Ironmongery	288	18	11			
Lime	27	18	7			
Soap, Candles, Oil, &c.	761	6	10			
				3066	10	4
<i>„ Salaries and Wages, viz :</i>						
Officers' Salaries	1505	18	11			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages ...	4535	17	10			
				6041	16	9
<i>„ Surgery and Dispensary, viz :</i>						
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	658	14	9			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	563	17	4			
				1222	12	1
<i>„ Funeral Expenses—charged to Unions</i>				185	0	6
<i>„ Farm and Garden, viz :</i>						
Bean Meal	440	4	0			
Cows, Fodder, &c.....	1741	13	10			
Seeds	191	9	9			
Straw	351	18	3			
Turnips	71	19	4			
Horse hire	60	11	4			
				2857	16	6
<i>Carried forward.....£</i>				38187	13	9

Dr.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....		433	12	7
		£ 433	12	7
To Balance brought down		378	3	1
„ Amount due from Unions for the Quarter ending 31st Dec.		94	22	7
„ Sundries (Sales)		49	6	0
		£ 137	02	8

Examined,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

We append our names as Auditors, the correctness of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW.

(Signed)

THOS. H. HOLDSWORTH. }
J. B. CHARLESWORTH. } *Auditors.*

(Signed) W. SPENCER STANHOPE,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Cr.

Payments.*Brought forward* £ 38187 s. 13 d. 9*By Miscellaneous, viz :*

	£	s.	d.
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	302	11	0
Books, Periodicals, and Music.....	158	6	2
Postage and Carriage of Goods	210	4	9
Clocks Winding, and Repairing	8	12	0
Travelling Expenses.....	118	16	10
Furnishing and Repairs	335	16	2
Cooperage	37	8	7
Incidentals	169	10	3

1341 5 9

By Balance

3783 12 1

£ 43312 11 7

By Amount due to Tradesmen

5914 14 5

,, Balance in favour of the Institution

7787 7 3

£ 13702 1 8

Summary of Average Cost per Head per Week,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	5	10½
Clothing and Bedding	1	3
Necessaries.....	0	9½
Salaries and Wages	1	6½
Drugs, &c.....	0	2
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1½
Furnishing and Repairs.....	0	1
Miscellaneous	0	3

10 1

Less Receipts from Sales..... 0 6¾

9 6¼

Average daily number resident..... 1497

Weekly charge, 6 Months at 9s. 9d. and 6 Months at 9s. 6d.

M. CAIRNS,

Clerk and Steward.

